FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders in this Company, will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on Friday 29th inst., (May.)

JAMES MEBANE, *Pres't.*

May 5th, 1835. 36-tm.

Mrs. Catharine S. Hawley's SCHOOL on Haymount, was opened on the 4th inst. Young Ladies from the country can be accommodated with Board in Mrs. Hawley's family.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1835. 35-6w.

HAY and RUM.

Just received by Steamer John Walker,
50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,
10 barrels and 4 hogsheads } **N. E. RUM.**
For sale by
A. KIMBALL.

May 4th, 1835.

Fresh Lemons.

5 Boxes fresh Sicily LEMONS.
For sale by
A. KIMBALL.

May 4, 1835.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY, between Saturday night last and this morning, a negro man named JIM, sometimes calling himself JAMES LORD. He is about about 10 or 11 inches high, well made, and of ordinary size. Nothing remarkable either in his appearance or manners. He was raised on a farm and has some little knowledge of Cooper's work, but has been chiefly employed for two or three years past as a pressman in the Observer Office. It is probable that he will aim for Wilmington, as he formerly lived at Rocky Point, near that place, and has a mother living in the town. The above reward will be paid if he is apprehended beyond the limits of this State, or $25 if within the State, provided I get him again.

E. J. HALE.

May 4, 1835.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
Crockery, Glass and China Ware.
—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } **WINES,**
Do Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I. and N O. do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
5 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
5 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder } **TEAS,**
and Young Hyson }
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Syrup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their *Spring Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer at Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 20, 1835. 33-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving about TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES of **GOODS**, embracing every description in the Dry Goods line, suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to enumerate. Among the assortment is an elegant stock of CLOTHS, of every description, Cassimeres, diagonal Lastings, Crape Camlets, Linens, Silks, Muslins, Prints, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, a variety, &c. &c &c. ☞ Merchants from the back Country will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the above stock has been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold *CHEAP*

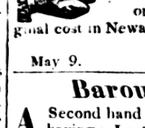
JOHN McARN.

April 14, 1835. 32tf.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.



A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36-tf.

Barouche for Sale.

A Second hand BAROUCHE, in good order, having a Leather Top, calculated for one or two horses, and an excellent article, for sale low. Apply to C. P. Mallett, Esq. or

H. B. BEATTY.

May 9, 1835. 36-2w.

NOTICE.

A MEETING will take place at Haywood, on Tuesday 26th May, 1835, with the view of forming a new Company to render the Cape Fear River and its tributary streams navigable above Fayetteville. Such persons as feel an interest in effecting the same, are requested to attend said meeting.

Haywood, 24th April, 1835. 34 *tm.*

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
May 7, 1835

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

At a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Johnson county, exceeding one hundred in number, at the Court House in Smithfield, on the 2d of May, 1835, the Rev. Jesse Adams, on motion of Mr. Bython Bryan, was conducted to the Chair, and Ransom Sanders appointed Secretary.

The meeting was explained in an able and lucid address from the Chair. This address was succeeded by others of great ability and eloquence from Col. John McLeod and Doct. H. C. Ennis, in which the propriety of a movement of the *people* in their own matters was inculcated, and the attempt to dictate and control the opinions and votes of *freemen* was repelled with indignation and scorn.

The following gentlemen, on motion of Major N. Williams, were appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting:—Doct. Ennis, Bython Bryan, Will. Whitfield and Col. Wm. W. Johnson, to which number was added the name of Maj. Williams; who after a short absence, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which are believed to have passed without dissent:

Whereas, we, a portion of the people of Johnston county, believe that the freedom of Elections in chusing our Rulers and Law makers, constitutes the very foundation of Civil Liberty, and, knowing that the fixing upon those who shall be our public men, to be voted for under a general ticket system, is so interwoven and connected with the election itself, that we look upon any method or means to fix upon the country the man or men to be voted for, without a clear and undoubted expression of public sentiment arising directly from the body of the people, as a violation and infringement of the sacred right of election, which we value above all price: And whereas, we are unable to perceive any benefits in the freedom of election, if a few shall possess themselves of the great power of directing the people for whom they must vote, or not vote at all, under a general ticket; as under such a state of things, the election is made, or designed to be made by those who attempt to *drill the people to order*, before the real sovereign people themselves know any thing about it. We, therefore, conceiving that to be the consequent result, if not the general object of all Party Conventions and caucuses to fix candidates for themselves and not for the great body of the people, do heartily hope that the stunning voice of freemen in the present instance may give to all such contrivances and tricks an everlasting blast. The pure and plain rule of action in such matters, under our form of Government, is, for the People to fix upon and then elect. But now as offered to be practised by a Convention or Caucus at Baltimore, the rule is completely reversed.—With them, it is this: *We, a few*, will choose the men, and the *people must* elect. Under such a course, it is but blind folly for the people to have any election at all. Protesting therefore, as we do, against a selection for us by any set of interested politicians—for as such we look upon those who assemble at Baltimore—we do cheerfully record our sentiments as expressed in the foregoing Preamble as well as in the following Resolutions, under the hope that they may at least be instrumental in producing a kindred feeling in the bosom of our common countrymen—Therefore, *Resolved*,

1st. That as elections are freely with the people, so must be, and so ought to be, the choice of candidates; otherwise elections are but empty bubibles.

2d. That the Convention about to assemble at Baltimore is truly a "packed jury," and their verdict according to engagement and of necessity, will be for MARTIN VAN BUREN as President.

3d. That as we believe this Baltimore Convention was gotten up by Office-holders and Office-seekers, to continue in their own hands the "loaves and fishes" of the Treasury chest, we look upon that circumstance alone as a sufficient objection to their verdict candidate.

4th. That we look upon the merits of HUGH L. WHITE, our own fellow-native son of N. Carolina, as qualifying him in an eminent degree for the discharge of the responsible duties of a President of the United States—that as he is himself free from the intrigue, promises and bargains of Party, so will his Administration be, as it ought to be, based on the high ground of purity and lasting justice, without the corrupting bias of party favorites.

5th. That as Hugh L. White has been called on and brought before the public by the People, of their own voluntary action, and has consented not to refuse if they deem him qualified, we look upon him as the most fit person before the country, and that we will use all honorable means to promote his election to the Chief Magistracy of these U. States.

On motion of Major Williams, it was

Resolved, That the Papers in this State friendly to the election of Judge White and to purity in the elective franchise, be requested to publish the Proceedings of this meeting.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be awarded to their Chairman and Secretary for the ability and impartiality with which they have performed their respective duties.

JESSE ADAMS, *Chairman.*

RANSOM SANDERS, *Sec'y.*

Present to General Jackson.—Messrs. Pessenger and Varian of N. York, in behalf of the Democratic electors of the eleventh ward, presented to General Jackson a piece of Beef "taken from one of the largest bullocks ever raised in the Empire State."—The President has acknowledged the receipt of the donation in the following letter:

Washington, April 15th, 1835.

GENTLEMEN—I have received your fine present of beef, for which I thank you; and let me assure you that those homely offerings, which unpretending citizens have presented, giving proof of the warm and affectionate feelings they cherish for me personally, have often afforded me greater pleasure than the expensive and ostentatious display with which my services have been so liberally signalized by public munificence.

It has been the aim of my life to secure the happiness, and thus to gain the affections, *of the cottagers of my country*. To this end I have toiled, that labor might be safe in its earnings—a thing impossible when the government is not under the control of the working men. Our happy condition is, at this moment, an example of the blessings which only belong to that country where the will of the People is law; where every industrious, honest man may command a superfluity of those necessaries of life of which you have presented me a most substantial example.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. George Pessenger, William Varian, in behalf of the democratic electors of 11th Ward, N. York.

FROM THE NEW YORK SPECTATOR.

"*Beef, Beef, Beef.*"

"After all sir, the true test of friendship, is whether or no you will give me a dinner when I am hungry."—*Beaumont & Fletcher.*

The Democratic republicans of the 11th Ward, fully impressed no doubt with the truth of the above maxim put forth by the old English dramatists, took it into their heads lately, in a moment of enthusiasm, to send twenty or thirty weight of fat beef all the way to Washington—taking it for granted, probably, that it would be decently dealt with in the royal kitchen, provided always it could be kept out of the hands of the Kitchen Cabinet. The tribute was accompanied by a grandiloquent missive, full of big words and pathos—was accepted with gracious condescension, and the receipt thereof duly acknowledged by a reply which might have been written by the imperial autocrat of all the Russias, or even the sublime Dr. Francia himself. Some idle poet or other has done up the address and reply into doggrel metre, and sent it to us, probably as a specimen of American poetry. Our respect for the donors and donee of the beef will not permit us to deny the versification a place in our columns.

THE ADDRESS.

Most Excellent Sir:
It cannot have escaped your royal consideration,
That this is a time of impartial investigation,
When the people are recovering from their frenzy,
Or, as we might call it, political influenzy,
And the dictates of passion
Are no longer in fashion;
When the north and the south, the east & the west
Are throwing up caps for the "greatest and best,"
(That's yourself, you're aware—) the man who has done
More than all other men that live under the sun,
To save the republic and adorn its relations
With Turkey and France and all foreign Nations,
Whose kings see your glory with envy and grief—
And therefore we send you a piece of fat beef,
A sort of a type or emblem judicious
Of our own feelings, opinions and wishes,
Which we hope you'll accept without struggle or question,
And dine on with relish and perfect digestion.

THE REPLY.

Gentlemen:
The beef came to hand—it is both fat and sweet,
And by this time to-morrow will surely be *eat.**
'Tis an offering homely, and you're unpretending,
And let me assure you without condescending,
That gifts such as this give me much greater pleasure
Than others procured with great outlay of treasure,
Because they give proof as no doubt you'll agree,
That my people are full of affection for me—
My person, my government, all that is mine—
And therefore they send me the wherewith to dine.
Throughout my whole life I have labored and *strove*
To deserve and obtain *the Cottager's love*
I'm a workey myself—and all workies' affection
I hold in esteem—just before an election.
And so as of glory I've filled up the measure,
You're perfectly right in consulting my pleasure
By sending me beef and all other good things
As dutiful subjects should do their kings.

* Cabinet grammar.

In one week only, the last week, there were five thousand two hundred and fifty *full pay* passengers passed on the rail road between this city and Manayunk.

Philadelphia National Gazette.

It is probable that the banking capital of the several States has been increased not less than *fifty or sixty millions*, since it was determined that the Bank of the United States should be put down. The next year will add a great deal to this amount, if there be not a "blow up" in the mean time!

Niles' Reg.

DUTY OF PARENTS.

FROM THE NORFOLK BEACON.

There is much force in the sentiment of a correspondent of the National Gazette, as embodied in the following communication. Parents seem to regard their duty to their children as fully performed, when the names of their sons and daughters are enrolled on the list of a popular teacher. All care of the child seems to be intermitted, and when, as is often the case, the scholar is found to advance, if at all, very slowly, the teacher is blamed, and the boy is shifted to another school. The same *farce* is again played, and the unsuspecting parent never for a moment reflects that the teacher must do much, but that the parent must do *more*.—There is a spirit in the following paragraph worthy of unqualified praise:

"The principal fault, it is to be feared, lies not with the teachers, but, with the parents. It is indispensable to the influence of a teacher over the minds of his pupils, that he have their respect. This is the fulcrum without which, the strongest lever and the stoutest arm are powerless. Whether the teacher possess this essential advantage rests chiefly with the parent. Children always respect those whom they find their parents respect. Their fresh and strong affections leap forward with unbidden vivacity to sympathize with those whom they love the most. In the circle of our acquaintance, among the visiters at our fire-sides, our children intuitively and unconsciously discriminate those who stand the highest in our regards. How eagerly do they adopt our prepossessions and prejudices with respect to the different political leaders of the day! They know nothing of them but their names, but these they hear uttered by us with warmth, and children though they be, they need no interpreter of our looks and tones. They catch the feeling that actuates us, and in lisping accents give utterance to their childish predilections. No observer of children can have failed to mark the exceeding quickness with which these little creatures of imitation and sympathy take the hue of the sentiments and passions cherished by their parents. If then we would give to him to whom we entrust the education of our children, his rightful place in their respect, they must be made to see that he stands highly in ours. An occasional expression of cold civility or of formal deference does no good. Long before he is able to describe it, a child feels the difference between what is said or done for effect and what comes warmly from the heart. Our respect for the instructor of our children must be deep, fervent and active, prompting to all kind attentions. Of all who enter our dwellings, he must be most cordially welcomed. And if all others are excluded, he must still be freely admitted, or we are incompetent to the discharge of our parental duties—we are unfaithful to our children.

As there is no vocation more honorable in theory than the teacher's, so should there be none more honored in fact. It is on a level with the highest offices to which men are called by nature or society. When it is thus acknowledged, not only in an occasional address or a newspaper paragraph, but by the common consent and practice of the community, the result will be apparent in the elevated character of those by whom it will be pursued. It will not be followed merely for the sake of subsistence, but it will become an object of ambition with the most gifted. In the meanwhile, if after spending hundreds of dollars, you find that your sons have made no improvement, and your money has been thrown away, the fault lies at your own door, if your children have been under the care, not of your *father's friend*, but of a stranger, in treating whom with neglect they have only followed your example."

WESTERN EMIGRANTS.

FROM HALL'S WESTERN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

* * * We have already suggested that although every part of the Western country is good, and some of it surpassingly excellent, a large portion of our people are continually looking abroad for better land. As a person of sanguine temperament is ever feasting in imagination upon some anticipated pleasure which is superior to all the joys that we are in possession of, so we have still some Eden in prospect, which is more desirable than the prolific fields around us. The whole land is on the *qui vive*—wide awake, and watching for intelligence from some newly discovered *El Dorado*, which would be a good place to move to. Sometimes one place is cried up, and sometimes another—and then rush for it. One year it is Alabama; another, Jackson's purchase, and then, it is the Sangamon country; and no sooner does rumor thus invest a famed region with imaginary charms, than hundreds of farmers mount their horses and ride off to explore it, and hundreds of others, who are too impatient to look before they leap, gear up their teams, and move away to the land of promise. The delightful season at which we are writing, brings these scenes forcibly to our recollection. The weather is dry, the sky serene, and the atmosphere mild; the roads are excellent, the corn is ripe, the cattle and hogs fat, and the land teeming with abundance. It is the season in which the emigrant may travel with the greatest facility and cheapness. We have seen them at this time of the year strung along the roads of Illinois, in such numbers that there seemed to be no end to the long cavalcade. Here is a little train of wagons, loaded with furniture and farming tools; the owner, a stout, sun burnt man, walks before—the wife and children are stowed among the baggage—the tall girls, and the great muscular boys, each of the latter with a rifle on his shoulder, are strolling in the rear. They are from Tennessee. At night they halt by a spring or on the bank of a stream, a great fire is kindled, the beds and pallets are spread upon the ground, and, after a hearty supper the whole party repose comfortably in the open air. There is another party, the men ride on horseback, the females are in carriages or on horses, and there is a train of negroes—they are going to Missouri. Here is a family from Kentucky—they are very much like those that have just passed, except that they are better 'fixed'—they carry more household goods, and are a grade further advanced in their notions of comfort. All these that we have described are reputable farmers, who will enrich themselves, and do credit to the State. There is a band of a different character. Several families are together—not because misery loves company—for wretched as they seem, they are as happy as others. They are all on foot, except a decrepid matron who is mounted on a lean pony, with a child in her lap, and a half naked, wicked boy, behind. Their 'plunder' is carried in an ox-cart. They carry axes, guns, and knives, and are a half-clad, hungry, ferocious looking set, who, in Europe, if not taken up for robbers or gypsies, would be arrested for the crime of poverty. Yet, *except their poverty*, and the indolence which produced it, there is no harm in them. Among them is a widow and nine children, all barefooted and bareheaded—she lost her man' lately, and finding it hard to get along in the world, is going to try a new country. These are from North Carolina. A little covered wagon is seen, a creaking, crazy affair, almost worn out, drawn by one horse, whose last debt to nature seems to be nearly due. Within are seated a young man and woman; they are man and wife, and are as like each other as two peas—they have had the ague regularly every year, and are as sallow as a dried corn-stalk. They have no property along, nor any baggage—nothing but the horse, the wagon, and their two selves; and they seem to have reached that part of the journey of life which the justice of the peace who married them alluded to when he said 'for better, for *worse*.' They meet a gentleman who happens to be a lawyer in his circuit—the man hails him, and stops his lean pony, who straightway pokes down his head, and falls to cropping the tall grass. 'Stranger, can you tell me of a good place to settle?'

'Oh yes, it is all good here, you can't go amiss.'

'I want to find a good piece of land that belongs to Congress.'

'Then you have come to the right place, for the Government owns nearly all the land that you see unimproved.'

'Well, I reckon, stranger, it would be no harm to settle down almost any where, and build a cabin!'

'None in the world—where did you come from?

'From North Carolina."

'How long have you been coming?"

'Three weeks.'

'Where did you intend to go when you started?"

'No where in pertick'lar. Me and my wife thought we'd hunt a place to settle. We've no money, nor no plunder—nothen but jist ourselves and this nag—and we thought we'd try our luck in a new country.'

'You are right,' said the lawyer, 'go ahead, you are just the man for a new country. Take possession of the first good tract that you find vacant, and fall to work.'

Sometimes a dozen or twenty of these companies collect in the evening at the same camping ground. They kindle their separate fires, and circle round them. Whole acres are covered with beds, tents, wagons, horses and cattle. The men mix together, the women interchange civilities, and the whole scene is one of lively and picturesque interest. While the weather is open, there are few hardships to encounter in such journeys; but occasionally it rains. The sun sets behind a cloud, the wind changes, and cold driving showers pelt the defenceless travellers. They cannot travel in such a storm. Some crawl in their carriages and wagons—some make shelters by suspending sheets and coverlids upon poles—and some fare no better than the domestic animals who turn their backs to the wind, droop their heads, and stand in patient submission, while the rain is dripping from their shivering sides.

In the meanwhile, all the taverns and houses of entertainment are crowded with strangers of another class—gentlemen travelling on horseback; families who are not accustomed to "camping out;" merchants, lawyers, and wealthy farmers—all floating along in the great stream of emigration. They are mostly from the south and west. But where is Jonathan all this while? He is on the way—no mistake about him: wherever their is money to be made by hard labor, Jonathan will find out the place. But he has no notion of "camping out," and travelling by land is expensive to those who stop at taverns. He counted the cost before he came forth to this warfare. He traced the various routes upon the map, read all the books touching the subject that he could borrow, and wrote to divers Postmasters in the West, with whom he could correspond without the expense of postage. He even strained a point, and paid the postage on a few letters of inquiry. We could show some that afford specimens of Jonathan's inquisitive nature and prudent foresight—one in particular, which contained, if we remember right, seventy-six distinct queries, the answers to which would have filled a volume as large as a dictionary. Jonathan, therefore, not only knows where he is going, but has ascertained the cheapest route and the most eligible conveyance. He is floating quietly along the lake, or patiently meandering the Ohio. To look at him you would not suppose him worth a cent—nor does he care what you think about the matter—he has Nicholas Biddle's passport in his pocket, and knows that no man can stop him. He has sold out all that he had, and put the whole concern into his purse. He might ride in a coach and four if he chose, but has taken a deck passage in a steamboat. He is a small, active, grave man, and most probably hath been a deacon. That decent, neat old lady in spectacles is his wife, and a worthy lady she is. But she is terribly scared. With what earnestness she begs the Captain not to go too fast, nor to let the boiler explode—and with what interest she inquires about snags, alligators, fevers, wolves, and Indians! Poor lady; she will never become morally acclimated, and never like the West a whit better than she does now. She is too old to degenerate, and too good to get better. There is more hope of those rosy girls, with plain, close bonnets, and large travelling baskets in their laps. They have come to the West to do good, and they will succeed; they will teach school for six months, which is a very good thing, and then they will get married, which is better—for them. Those slim young men, 'so melancholy and gentlemanlike,' are going to be lawyers and doctors. They are graduates, and their conversation is on the moral depravity of ignorance, and the intellectual destitution of the West. They are going to supply some of the waste places. The difference between them and the worthy deacon aforesaid is, that he is diligently trying to learn, while they are as zealously attempting to teach. The contrast is that between youth and age, between the young scholar and the old farmer.

Thus they are filling up the West from abroad, and thus they are moving, and circulating, and changing places within the West. But our broad valley is not wide enough for the operation of this enterprising spirit, and there are Alexanders among us, who, having overrun every known field of ambition, are sighing for new worlds to conquer. The thousands of square miles that lie yet unbroken by the plough, the league after league of forest which remains unviolated by the axe of the backwoodsman, are insufficient. Our steamboats have ascended the Mississippi to the falls of St. Anthony; they have traced the meanders of the Missouri to a still more distant region; our traders pass annually over vast deserts to Santa Fe, and the adventurous trapper has sought the haunts of the beaver beyond the Rocky Mountains; and yet the lust for newer lands, and for novel scenes of commercial enterprise, is undiminished. The limits of the United States have been found too narrow to afford scope for the genius of her sons, and a hardy few have penetrated into the territory of our Southern neighbors.

CONJUGAL ENDEARMENTS.

'My dear, I'll thank you for a little more sugar for my coffee, if you please.'

'My *dear!* don't dear me. I'd as soon you call me devil as my dear!

'Well, devil then—I'll thank you for a little more sugar in my coffee.'

At this proof of affection on the part of her husband, Mrs. Snapdragon burst into tears. She had got up, as the saying is, 'wrong end foremost, that morning, and nothing could please her. She was no more satisfied with being called my devil than my dear, though she had a minute before declared that she preferred it. On the contrary, she took her husband bitterly to task for his ready compliance with her suggestion.

'Oh, you vile, wicked, good-for-nothing man!' she exclaimed; 'is it thus you treat your affectionate wife? Is it thus you apply names to her which I dare not mention?'

'But my devil, you did mention it just now. You suggested the idea—you put the very words into my mouth; and I always like to comply with your wishes you know. So my dear—my devil I mean—a little more sugar if you please.'

Sugar! I wont give you a jot more. I'll see you hanged first. You use more sweetening than your odious neck is worth.'

'I've acquired that habit from having so sweet a wife. Besides, I pay for it out of my own money.'

'Now reproach me with my poverty, will you? If I don't bring you any money, I brought you respectable connexions, and——'.

"True, you brought me all your connexions.'

You reproach me with that do you? I dare say you grudge my connexions every mouthful they eat while they're here.'

'I grudge nothing my dear—I would say devil!'

'Don't use that word again Mr. Snapdragon—if you do I'll leave the table.'

'Thank you, my love—then I'll help myself to sugar.'

'Yes, and you'd help yourself to another wife, I dare say, if I were gone.'

'I'm afraid there is but little chance for that.—But my coffee is cooling, while I'm waiting for the sugar.'

'Then it'll be like your love which has been cooling ever since we married.'

'Very true, my dear, there's nothing like a sharp acid for a cooling draught.'

'Sharp acid! Do you call me a sharp acid? I'll not endure your taunts any longer. I'll go home to my connexions. I'll have a separate maintenance.'

'Whenever you please, my dev—my darling.'

'Won't take such language from you.' Going with the sugar-bowl in her hand.

'Leave me the sugar if you please.'

'Here, take it!' throwing it at his head and exit.—*N Y. Transcript.*

Sudden Death.—Not long since, a *promising* citizen, on familiar terms with the printer, on opening his morning paper, read to his utter astonishment, his own name in the following connection:

"Died,—At his residence in this town, yesterday, Mr. ———, aged —, a *Promising* citizen much lamented."

Not being fully convinced of the truth of the statement, with all speed he repaired to the office to ascertain the author of the *deadly* libel. "What! you here?" says Typo. "Did you not say that if you *lived* you should fulfil your promise last night? You must be in error, sir—if you are a man of your word, you *must have died*—go home, sir, for decency's sake go home and be buried."

The man was reminded of his remissness, and we never heard that he ever after forgot his promise to the printer. He was better pleased with the joke when he learned that his death was only inserted in the copy that was sent to him.

An Ancient Building.—From an article in the Philadelphia Gazette, we learn, that "Penn's Cottage"—the first house built in Philadelphia after the arrival of Wm. Penn's colony—is still standing. It is situated in Lætitia Court, which runs south from Market street, between Front and Second streets, on the west side of the Court, about 100 feet in rear of the houses on Market street. It is a small house 20 feet by 30, and two stories high.

We learn from New Orleans that on the night of the 13th of April, the steamboats Lexington and Natchez came in contact, by which accident the Natchez was sunk and one man drowned.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

THE BALTIMORE HUMBUG.

"Are we freemen, or are we slaves?"

Before our next paper shall have issued from the press, the great *Van Buren Caucus* will assemble in Baltimore, to save us all trouble in the selection of our next President. It is time, therefore, to examine the springs of this machinery; and, before we are actually transferred—while the provisions of the Constitution exist in name at least—to ascertain who are the individuals that claim the right to name our master, and whence that right is derived? "Delegates fresh from the people," is the Van Buren response. From what people?—from how many people have these delegates been sent? What portion of the *seven hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants* of North Carolina deem it no longer necessary either to think or act for themselves in the most important concerns, and tamely surrender invaluable rights to an irresponsible cabal? In republics majorities ordinarily govern. In our country, it seems, party machinery is to be substituted.

We give the following list of the counties in which meetings have been held to appoint delegates, viz.

Warren, Halifax, Lincoln, Martin, Sampson, Moore, Bladen, Robeson, Franklin, Cumberland, Nash, Person, New Hanover, Hertford, Wake, Duplin, Johnston, Edgecombe, Northampton, Mecklenburg, Caswell.

From this statement, it can be seen that only 21 out of 65 counties in North Carolina are to be represented in this *great Convention*, even on the supposition that any man of common sense would consider such meetings as representing the voice of the people. But is this the case? We venture to assert that there were not more than 30 persons, on an average, at each meeting.—About *six hundred persons*, then, are to be considered as speaking the sentiments and representing the wishes of the *seven hundred and fifty thousand* inhabitants of North Carolina! But we are willing to allow the Van Burenites to make their own estimates. We challenge them to do it. And we are confident that even their great disposition to magnify their own strength cannot materially alter our statement. There are three facts of which the people should be apprised. 1st. That the persons who are at the bottom of this grand political machinery, are office holders,—enjoying the spoils,—and deeply interested in perpetuating any misrule which is to make them secure in their offices. 2ndly. That in the section of the State in which most of the Congressional voters are, there have been only *two meetings*. 3dly. Wherever these meetings have been held, they have been confined to a few—the great body of the people, in each county, taking no interest, and having no voice in their deliberations. With such facts glaring before their faces, will the people of North Carolina give their approbation to such a Convention? Do they acknowledge themselves as fairly and honestly represented? If such a custom is to be introduced and resorted to at every Presidential election, what will prevent the Chief Magistrate from virtually appointing his successor? And cannot any one see that it is the best and surest way to establish a petty and corrupt aristocracy in the country? If there be office holders sufficient to appoint delegates to a Convention, this Convention will assuredly be an instrument, in their hands, to elevate to the Presidency any one who will be most likely to perpetuate their appointments.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

"FRESH FROM THE PEOPLE."

This is truly the age of *humbuggery*, for we have schemes now a days to humbug the people of all sorts and descriptions. The last one that we have noticed, is the meeting "of delegates fresh from the people" of Cumberland, Moore and Robeson, who assembled in the town of Rockingham, Richmond county, on Wednesday the 22d April, ult. Thomas L. Hybart, Esq. one of the Editors of the North Carolina Journal, publisher of the laws of the U. States, was appointed President of this little CAUCUS, for we suppose the number of delegates was about EIGHT, as in looking over the proceedings we find that number, *all told;* President, Secretary, Movers, Committees, &c. &c., for some duty generally devolves upon each member of these Jackson Van Buren Conventions. On motion of Dillon Jordan, Esq. (a member of the last Legislature, and a whole hog Van Buren man,) the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to report Resolutions expressive of the objects of this Convention.

Resolved further, That a Committee be appointed to report an address to the Republican Voters of this Electoral and Congressional district on behalf of this Convention.

The Honorable Robert Strange was nominated and unanimously elected "a delegate to represent this Electoral district, in the National Republican Convention." A "delegate fresh from the people," *nous verrons*. Where are the large, wealthy and populous Counties of Anson and Richmond, one with a federal population of 12,183, the other 7,991? *They are unrepresented*. Why? Because Van Burenism is at too low an ebb in those two counties, and it looks bad for the cause, when they cannot find *three* to hold a meeting.

The next move was, for these "delegates fresh from the people" representing a majority of the Counties in the district, to nominate a Candidate for Congress on behalf of the Republican party. The Hon. Lauchlin Bethune of Cumberland, was *unanimously* recommended. This district is composed of the six counties of Montgomery, Anson, Richmond, Cumberland, Robeson, and Moore. In this CAUCUS, the three largest counties, containing a population of 30,175 persons, are not represented, and of course have no voice in the Convention, while the three last, with a population of 28,319, PRESUME TO NOMINATE a person to represent the Republican party in the Congress of the U. States from the Fayetteville district. These are Van Buren tactics, and it is hoped that the people of North Carolina will put the seal of their disapprobation upon such schemes to chain them to the car of the New York Magician.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

"If they wished to have the public business transacted faithfully, *the Officer should be made safe, as sure of his place as if it were a freehold! Such should be the policy of the Government,*" &c.

Our readers will not have forgotten that this is the objectionable sentiment imputed to Mr. CALHOUN, by the Editor of the "Standard," the correctness of which we denied at the time of its first appearance. In justification, the Editor plead the authority of the GLOBE, for the assertion. The report of Mr. C's Speech in that paper, was the *only* one which contained any thing that could be tortured into the passage which heads this paragraph, though it appeared in all the Washington prints; and even, as published in the GLOBE, if the context is consulted, it is apparent, the Speaker is made to say, what he did not intend to say, and what he could not have said, without palpable inconsistency. In consequence of the pertinacity with which the "Standard" insisted on the correctness of the GLOBE's version, we gave notice of our intention to address a note to Mr. CALHOUN on the subject. We did so, and received a day or two since, the following answer, which, it will be seen, nails the base coin to the counter. Of course, the *Standard* will do Mr. Calhoun the justice of publishing his communication:—

Fort Hill, 26th April, 1835.

Since I received your letter, I have looked over the report in the *Telegraph*, as to what I said on the occasion, to which you refer. You will find the only remarks which I made, that had the least relation to the subject of your inquiry, in the paragraph, preceding the last, in the Speech on the bill to repeal the four years' law. The report is full and accurate, and, if not in the very words is a correct statement of my sentiments on the subject, and which I uttered.

I do not take the *Globe*, and am ignorant of what it says on the subject, except what your letter states, but the report of the passage in the *Telegraph*, is so much in unison with the object of the whole Speech, that it would be difficult to pervert its meaning, were it defective. The object of my remaks was to restrict Executive Patronage, by limiting the removing power of the President, and of course, to show how dangerous such power is, was the point to which my remarks were principally directed. If general and unguarded expressions had been used, capable in the abstract of being perverted, as that in the *Standard* is, yet with the context, the meaning, on any fair principle of interpretation, could not be mistaken.

With great respect, I am &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Messrs J Gales & Son.

☞ *The paragraph alluded to, is as follows:*

"I, for my part, must say, that according to my conceptions, the true principle is, to render those *who are charged with mere ministerial offices, secure in their places, so long as they continue to discharge their duty with ability and integrity;* and I would no more permit the Chief Magistrate of a country to *displace them without cause, on party grounds*, than I would permit him to divest them of their freeholds. The power to divest them of the one, is calculated to make them as servile and dependent as the power to divest them of the other."

Extraordinary Impudence.—The Globe, commenting on the last accounts from France, has this paragraph:

The probability is, that the great majority anticipated will be somewhat diminished by the indiscreet publication of Mr. Livingston's correspondence by Congress, to which the President was bound to communicate it for its information, but which the Houses were by no means bound to publish to the world.

This effort to shift from the shoulders of the Executive, upon Congress, the responsibility of publishing the despatches of Mr. Livingston, exceeds even the wonted recklessness of the President's official. The facts are simply these:—The President was requested to communicate to Congress such portions of the correspondence of Mr. Livingston, as might be done without prejudice to the public interest. The letters since published were accordingly communicated, avowedly with such omissions and reservations, as the public interest was supposed to require; and without an intimation that any portion of the correspondence sent, was to be confidential—a precaution always observed, when the usual course of Congress to print such documents, is meant to be guarded against.

It is obvious, therefore, that the Executive, and not Congress, is responsible for the "indiscreet publication."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The Southern Candidate.—Though we always have deprecated the formation of parties on grounds of purely geographical distinction, yet it is but fair, that the claims of Judge White should be pressed upon the people of the South, on the ground of his being with them in feeling and interest, when Mr. Van Buren is preferred by Northern politicians, simply because he is a *Northern* man and NOT A SLAVE HOLDER. Read the following from the Boston Courier, a Whig paper, and always in the ranks of opposition to Gen. Jackson, and then say what lesson does it inculcate to the South. The Editor espouses the claims of Mr. Webster, but in speaking of the possibility of his withdrawal assigns the following reason why Massachusetts would prefer Mr. Van Buren to Judge White:

"*Van Buren is a* NORTHERN *Man;* NOT A SLAVE HOLDER; he is not ignorant of the characters, habits, pursuits, and wants of the Northern States; and if he has any sympathies, or any feelings in common with the people, those sympathies and feelings must lean to the people of the Northern and Western States!"

RAIL ROAD.—During the month of April, 4228 Passengers were conveyed upon the Rail Road, and 3683 bales of Cotton brought to this market by this channel. The receipts of the company for the same time amounted to $20,909 60—exclusive of $833 33 for the conveyance of the Mail.

Charleston Cour.

Successful Beggar.—We understand that a Beggar named Williams, who has been for some time past levying contributions, in the shape of money, clothing and provisions, on the charity of our citizens, *removed his deposites* from one of our Banks in the course of last week, to the amount of five or six hundred dollars.—*Charls. Cour.*

MRS. BUTLER'S BOOK.

The Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser commends, to a certain extent, the matter of Mrs. BUTLER'S (FANNY KEMBLE's) Journal. He goes so far, in opposition to the opinion of some learned critics, as to say it is "a very proper book to write," adding, however, that it is one which the writer was very indiscreet to publish." The following statement from the Advertiser ought to be generally copied to the credit of the fair authoress:

"We think it ought to be known, however, in relation to this last matter, that the proceeds of the copy right were long since appropriated by the author to a benevolent purpose, and that the work would probably have been suppressed but for the consideration that if the purchase money were refunded to the publishers, that purpose would be defeated. This we mention upon good authority, although certainly not *the best*, as we have not even so much knowledge of the lady as might be bought for half a dollar at the theatre."

The following extracts from the "Journal," are copied into the Commercial Advertiser, amongst others, the first as eloquent and true, and the second as really amusing:

FROM THE JOURNAL OF F. A. BUTLER.

I acted like a wretch, of course; how could I do otherwise? Oh, Juliet! vision of the south! rose of the garden of the earth! was this the glorious hymn that Shakespeare hallowed to your praise! Was this the mingled strain of Love's sweet going forth and Death's dark victory, over which my heart and soul have been poured out in wonder and ecstacy? How I do loathe the stage! these wretched, tawdry, glittering rags, flung over the breathing forms of ideal loveliness; these miserable, poor, and pitiful substitutes for the glories with which poetry has invested her magnificent and fair creations—the glories with which our imagination reflects them back again. What a mass of wretched, mumming mimicry acting is. Pasteboard and paint, for the thick breathing orange groves of the south; green silk and oiled parchment, for the solemn splendor of her moon of night; wooden platforms and canvass curtains, for the solid marble balconies, and rich dark draperies of Juliet's sleeping chamber, that shrine of love and beauty; rouge, for the startled life-blood in the cheek of that young passionate woman; an actress, a mimicker, a sham creature, me, in fact, or any other one, for that loveliest and most wonderful conception, in which all that is true in nature, and all that is exquisite in fancy, are moulded into a living form. To *act* this! to *act* Romeo and Juliet! horror! horror! how I do loathe my most impotent and unpoetical craft!

FROM THE SAME.

The play went off pretty smoothly, except that they broke one man's collar-bone, and nearly dislocated a woman's shoulder by flinging the scenery about. My bed was not made in time, and when the scene drew, half a dozen carpenters, in patched trowsers and tattered shirt sleeves, were discovered smoothing down my pillows, and adjusting my draperies. The last scene is too good not to be given verbatim:

ROMEO. Rise, rise, my Juliet,
And from this cave of death, this house of horror,
Quick let me snatch thee to thy Romeo's arms.

[Here he pounced upon me, plucked me up in his arms like an uncomfortable bundle, and staggered down the stage with me.]

JULIET.—*(aside.)* Oh, you've got me up horridly! that'll never do; let me down—pray let me down.

ROMEO.—There, breathe a vital spirit on thy lips,
And call thee back, my soul, to life and love!

JULIET.—*(aside.)*—Pray put me down; you'll certainly throw me down if you don't set me on the ground directly.

[In the midst of "cruel, cursed fate," his dagger fell out of his dress; I, embracing him tenderly, crammed it back again, because I knew I should want it at the end.]

ROMEO.—Tear not our heart-strings thus!
They crack! they break! Juliet! Juliet! *(dies.)*

JULIET.—*(to corpse.)* Am I smothering you?

CORPSE—*(to Juliet.)*—Not at all; could you be so kind, do you think, as to put my wig on again for me? it has fallen off.

JULIET.—*(to corpse.)*—I'm afraid I can't, but I'll throw my muslin veil over it. You've broken the phial, haven't you?

(Corpse nodded.)

JULIET.—*(to corpse.)*—Where's your dagger?

CORPSE.—*(to Juliet.)*—'Pon my soul I don't know.

"Turn out the Book."—At the Philadelphia Chesnut-street Theatre, a few evenings since, Mrs. Pierce Butler entered the box just at the close of the first act, together with her husband, Pierce Butler, Esq., and several other individuals. The party were hissed by the audience, and the words "turn out the book," were reiterated in different parts of the house; but the cidevant actress seemed to take no notice of the affair, and order was finally restored as the play proceeded.—*Portland Adv.*

The "Life" in an Oyster.—The liquor in an oyster contains incredible multitudes of small embryos, covered with little shells, perfectly transparent, swimming nimbly about. One hundred and twenty of those, in a row, would extend one inch. Besides these young oysters, the liquor contains a great variety of animalculæ, five hundred times less in size, which emit phosphoric light. The list of inhabitants, however, does not conclude here, for, besides the last mentioned, there are three distinct species of worm, called the oyster worm, found in oysters, half an inch in length, which shine like the glow worms. The sea-star, the cockle, and the muscle, are the great enemies of the oyster. The first gets within the shell when they gape, and sucks them out.

When the tide is flowing, oysters lie with the hollow side downward, but when it ebbs, they turn on the other side. *Query*—How do those manage that are attached to rocks? Do they, like a cunning politician, go with the tide? What a moral might be drawn from the economy of the oyster! The loose ones, it seems, are always "on the fence."

Emigration.—A great number of emigrants have embarked at this port during the last and preceding week for the United States and Canada.—*Bristol Jour.*

"The Ursulines."—Briggs' Bulletin says this sisterhood who for a while resided in Boston after the Charleston conflagration, but have lately had their habitation in Roxbury, are about to be removed to Canada. Some demonstrations of an evil spirit towards the institution by the mobocracy, are said to be the cause of the present movement."

LAND SALES.

Notice is given, by proclamation published in the Government papers, that public sales of land will take place at the places and times following, viz:

At the land office at Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan, commencing on Monday, the 10th day of August next.

At the land office at Mineral Point, in the Wisconsin district, in the Territory of Michigan, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of September next.

At the land office at Green Bay, in the Territory of Michigan, commencing on Monday, the 17th day of August next.

In the State of Indiana, at the land office at Laporte, on Monday, the 7th day of September next.

At the same place, in continuation, commencing on Monday, the 21st day of September next.

At the land office at Fort Wayne, on Monday, the 12th day of October next.

At the land office at Danville, in the State of Illinois, commencing on Monday, the 21st day of September next.

A Vermontese gentleman recently undertook the carriage of $30,000 from Boston to the Cashier of the Bank of Woodstock, Vt. He handed it to a friend to transmit, and his friend clapped it into his wagon box. There it remained, and the deuce a bit thought he of it again. Two or three days elapsed, when inquiries began to be made. The wagoner was called upon. "I'm done for," he exclaimed. His wagon had been half round the country, and at the very time was lent to a neighbour. Off they went in pursuit. The wagon was found—the box opened—and the $30,000 found all safe and snug—the whole being an encouragement for Boston Cashiers to send their specie into the country by the casual Toms, Dicks, and Harrys, instead of employing special messengers.—*Boston Atlas.*

Fatal Error—Caution to Druggists.—On Thursday last a lady, resident in Broome street, New York, sent for a bottle of Godfrey's Cordial to a druggist's store in the neighborhood; instead of which, by mistake, a bottle of laudanum was put up for her, some of which she gave to the child, which occasioned its death in a few hours.

The raft on the Red River, we learn by the Arkansas Gazette of March 31, is in a fair way of vanishing before Capt. Shreve's "tooth pullers," and the aid of "Uncle Sam's" $50,000, appropriated last session. Already property has taken a great rise, and emigrants, with their slaves, are flocking there. Land is selling at from 5 dollars to 20 dollars. There is now 20 feet water where there was lately total obstruction.—The barrier of timber which captain Shreve is contending against, has been accumulating for ages.

FROM THE APPRENTICE'S COMPANION.

Effects of Encouragement and Discouragement.—I recollect distinctly that, when I was thirteen years of age, I had a great desire to acquire an education. I wanted to enjoy the happiness which appeared to be the lot of those who were learned; but I was poor, and peculiarly situated. I had no friend to whom I could apply for aid, with any prospect of success. Those to whom I stated my wishes, having no direct interest in my success, gave me no encouragement; but rather dissuaded me from the attempt. In short, no person had sufficient interest in my success, or confidence in my *ability*, to advise me to pursue a certain course, which would ensure success; and the result was, that I spent much valuable time to not only no advantage, but to a real disadvantage—in idleness; whereas, if I had but a friend to say to me, would you excel in any thing? look at Franklin, and Sherman, and Webster, who have, by pursuing *such* and *such* a course, become wise, virtuous, and respected by all who know them—and to have convinced me that to persevere, was to succeed—I believe that I might have been a far more useful member of society, than I can now possibly become.

I am the more induced to this belief from a circumstance which occurred in the neighborhood about the same time.

One of my associates and companions, the son of a very poor, but well educated and intelligent MOTHER,—his father was dead,—was attending school whilst I was learning my trade. He often told me that he hoped and believed that he should become a man and know as much, and should be as much respected, as the minister who preached to us on Sunday, or the doctor of the village. I did not believe it *possible*, and asked what made him think so, he said his *mother told* him that he could, if he would be industrious, and prudent, and devote all his time to labor, or to study; "and she knows," said he, "and I will try." Notwithstanding his poverty, and my unbelief, that fatherless boy is now one of the most respectable men of the age—and he owes it mainly to the good advice and encouragement of a good mother.

With these views, then, young men, it is that I now devote a share of my time to the publication of a work, which will be to you, I hope, *the* FRIEND, which I, at your age, so much needed; and which shall give you advice, which, well followed, will make you more intelligent, and more useful, and more happy.

ADAM KING, Esq., one of the editors of the York (Pa.) Gazette, put an end to his existence on Wednesday last, by hanging himself. He was formerly a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and is supposed to have been in easy circumstances.

The amount of produce received in Petersburg by the Rail Road for the month ending 30th April, 1835.

721 hhds. Tobacco.
1356 bales Cotton.
588 bbls. Flour.
416 Bushels grain.

FOREIGN.

New York, May 8.

By the ship *United States*, we have London papers of 10th ult. at which time, no definitive arrangements for a new Cabinet had been made. Lord Grey had been sent for by the King, and remained some hours in consultation with him. He was succeeded in the King's closet by Lord Melbourne—but nothing had transpired as to the nature or result of these interviews. The London Times of the 10th, seems to apprehend, that an effort will be made, to force *O'Connell* in some way upon the King—but proceeds to argue, that neither *Lord Melbourne* nor *Lord Grey*, can acquiesce in such a course.

The speech of Sir Robert Peel, in announcing the resignation of himself and colleagues, is dextrous, and well calculated to soothe and gratify the House of Commons. It is said in one of the newspapers, that on leaving the House he was followed and hooted at by some blackguards, but a reaction took place among the lookers on; they formed around him, and cheered him on to his residence, on reaching which,

"A laboring man in a fustian jacket mounted a lamp post near Downing street, and harangued the mob. Pointing to Sir Robert Peel, he observed, that "though he did not quite like that ere gentleman's politics, yet he was a d——d fine fellow, and had made a stout stand up fight against odds, and had a true Englishman's pluck in him." He proposed three cheers for Sir Bobby, which were given accordingly with the most vehement cordiality."

We do not perceive any indication of alarm in the public mind. Business of all sorts was active—money abundant—and stocks high. At this distance, we confess, nevertheless, that the aspect of English affairs seems to us more discouraging, than those on the spot would appear to consider it.

At the Queen's drawing room on the 2d April, we observe that the Bishop of Ohio (MacIlvaine) was presented by the *Charge d' Affaires* of the U. States.

New York, May 12.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.—The ship Citizen, arrived last evening, sailed from Havre on the 13th, and brought a Paris paper of the 11th. The debate on the American Indemnity Bill, was resumed in the Chamber of Deputies on the 10th, when M. Bignon, the prominent leader of the opposition, proposed that the sum of only *twelve millions* should now be granted, and the balance of the 25 millions claimed by the treaty, should be the subject of further negotiation. Of the vote on this motion we are not informed, but it is said the motion excited much interest in the Chamber, and it was supposed would lessen the anticipated majority in favor of the original bill.

The prices of Cotton remained firm at Havre.

Extract of a letter dated Havre, 13th April.

After an interview with the editor of the Havre paper, this morning, he says, the impression is that the bill for granting the 25 millions will pass the Deputies with a majority of 50, notwithstanding the amendment proposed by Mr. Bignon, to vote 12 millions of francs, and to negotiate for the rest. You cannot have a Galignani per estafette to-day, none being printed in Paris, yesterday being Sunday. Yours truly.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—*Paris, 11th April.*—The rise in the rates is sustained. Speculators confidently expect that the vote of the Chamber of Deputies will terminate our difficulties with the United States, and that the accession to power of a new Ministry in England, will bring about a pacification of the Peninsula.

From the Liverpool Mercury, April 10.

THE COTTON TRADE.—The position of the cotton trade demands at this period the most serious attention of those engaged in it. If the consumption of Europe, this year is to equal that of the last, the stocks will, no doubt, be very small in December next; but should it go on increasing in the same ratio, it remains to be shown whether the expected supplies from all quarters will prove adequate to it. Prices have been gradually advancing during the last twelve months, and this improvement has not originated in theoretical speculation, but has been founded on the legitimate basis of increased demand for manufactures. In United States of America, no one estimates the the growth of cotton over 1,250,000 bales; while many maintain that it will fall considerably short of that amount, and, also, that the quantity required for consumption there will exceed that of the previous year. That country is, of course, the chief source of our supply, and the extent of crop there will be the grand regulator of the markets in Europe, as we are not led to expect any material increase from other quarters beyond what has been formerly produced.

The excitement in the States, and the consequent high prices at which alone cotton can be bought, would seem to warrant the opinion of a moderate crop. It will at all events check the export, and when it is considered with what competition and activity the cotton trade is conducted in this country, even a temporary falling off in the import might materially affect the markets.

We extract the following from a statement published by a cotemporary:

Growth of the U. States,	-	1,250,000 bales.
Deduct consumption of do.	-	250,000 "
		1,000,000
Expected from Egypt and Brazils,		300,000
do. East and West Indies,		100,000
Computed stock in Europe, 1st Jan.		250,000
		1,650,000
General consumption of 1834,		1,500,000

The demand of this week has been extensive, and was particularly animated on Monday and Tuesday, and prices of American are now fully ¼d, Bahia ⅛d and Surat ⅛d per pound higher than on Friday last. Speculators have taken 6600 American, 260 Bahia and 1000 Surat, and exporters 1200 American and 450 Surat. 2000 Surat and 100 Bengal are announced for auction on Friday, 24th inst. Sales of the week, 26,189 bales—including 410 Sea Island, at 20½d to 33d; 120 stained at 18½d; 8170 bowed Georgia at 7½d to 11⅛d; 2320 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee at 9d to 10½d; 9940 New Orleans at 9¼d to 13d.

The Resignation of the English Ministry will, we think there is reason to fear, result in no good to the country. Since the death of Canning, England has had no Premier more worthy of its confidence than Sir Robert Peel, and the triumph of the Radicals over his administration portends any thing but good. During the short period in which he held office, he gave sufficient evidence of a liberal spirit, and was undoubtedly disposed to carry on the work of reformation as far and as fast as the peace and security of the country would warrant. The measure with which the opposition have triumphed over him, is Lord Russell's plan of reducing the ecclesiastical revenues of the Protestant Church in Ireland, in a ratio with the decrease in the number of Protestants; and of applying whatever surplus might exist after supporting the establishment, to the education of the children of all sects, indiscriminately.

To the first part of the project Sir Robert objected that it would be a bounty upon the persecution of the Protestants; an inducement to the Catholics to drive them out of the country, and thus an eventual surrender of Ireland to the Government of the Pope, for, by the proposed arrangement, all provision for Protestant worship would become extinct with the extinction of the Protestants. It was also objected that Parliament has no authority to appropriate the revenues of the Church. But the House of Commons have decided otherwise, by a majority of 27, and the Ministers have resigned.—*Newark Adv.*

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

The following *affectionate* epistle indicates that Van Buren took up his Proscriptive policy of rewards and punishments, at an early early day. It was written in 1829, and is well worth the attention of the curious. Here him prate of "first respectability," and "excellent friend," and the "good" that is to result from the removals—his intreaties for an "act of justice," and a "partial service,"—added to the preliminary sentence that "*our sufferings is intolerable*,"—and confess that Van Buren is the master of Complete Letter Writers. The accompanying comments are from a reply of the late lamented Governor Clinton to a resolution of the New York Assembly:

In reply to a resolution of the Assembly at the same session, and after noticing the repeated exercise of an undue influence at elections by the officers of the general government in different parts of the State, he observes—"Although these measures were unequivocal in demonstration, and reprehensible in character, yet they were not deemed sufficiently energetic for the crisis;—and accordingly, on the 4th of April, 1820,—2 days before the general election,—Mr. Van Buren, chairman of a meeting which nominated Mr. Tompkins for Governor, addressed the following letter to Mr. Henry Meigs, the nephew of the then Postmaster General.

"My dear sir—Our *sufferings*, owing to the rascality of deputy postmasters, *is* intolerable, and *cries* aloud for relief. We find it absolutely impossible to penetrate the interior with our papers, and unless we can *atain them* by two or three prompt removals, there is no limiting the injurious consequences that may result from it. Let me, therefore, entreat the Postmaster General to do an act of justice, and render us a partial service by the removal of Hoit of Herkimer, and the appointment of Jabez Fox, Esq. Also of Howell of Bath, and the appointment of an excellent friend W. B. Rochester, Esq. a young man of the first respectability and worth in the State; and the removal of Smith at Little Falls, and the appointment of Hollister; and the removal of Chamberlain of Oxford, and the appointment of Lot Clark, Esq. I am in extreme haste, and can therefore add no more. Use the enclosed papers according to your discretion; if any thing is done, let it be quickly done, and you may rely upon it, much good will result from it.

Yours, *affectionately*,

M. VAN BUREN

April 4, 1820.

The Hon. Henry Meigs."

The ostensible object of this letter is the displacement of certain Postmasters on account of alleged malpractices; but the real design was to subserve the purposes of party. The removal of a few distinguished Postmasters would serve as a monition to the 674 Postmasters [then] in the State, to come out as electioneering partizans against the State administration or to maintain silence. The improper and corrupt practices imputed to Postmasters by Mr. Van Buren are no doubt entirely unfounded. The private characters of those gentlemen are perfectly respectable, and their official conduct had never, as I understand, been impeached before that period. "If any thing is done, let it be quickly done, and you may rely upon it much good will result from it." That is, let it be done before the election, and many votes will be acquired.

Boston Atlas.

Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening gives the following directions for preserving flowers. They may be acceptable to some of our readers at this season:

"Flowers may be preserved, when gathered, by inserting their ends in water, moist earth, or moss, and may be freshened when withered, by sprinkling with water, and putting them in a close vessel, as under a bell glass, hand-glass, flower pot, or in a botanic box: if this will not do, sprinkle them with warm water, or with spirits of wine or either; and if this fails, insert their ends in water, heated to 80 or 90 deg. and cover them with a glass."

Too careful.—A few days since, an old man called at the bank of the United States and took away a bag containing a thousand Spanish pillar dollars, which bag and dollars he deposited for safe keeping seventeen years ago. At the time the deposite was made, the cashier urged that he should be allowed to loan the money on bond and mortgage. But the man said he believed it would be *safe* in the vault of the bank. It has been safe, for the old man finds his bag and dollars just as he left them; but if he had permitted the money to be used, it would have been quite as safe, and the cashier remarked that he should in that case have had full $4000 to pay him. The old man has now screwed up his resolution and parted with his long loved dollars, at two per cent premium.—*Jour. Commerce.*

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FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

THE OLD NORTH STATE "UP AND A DOING."

Our readers are referred to two meetings which have recently been held in Johnston and Randolph Counties: we can only say *go ahead,*" for "truth is mighty and it will prevail." At the latter meeting, Mr. Stacy, the Senator from Randolph was present, who voted with the Jackson party throughout, during the last session of our Legislature. He made a speech in defence of his vote upon the resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum, and to lay the land resolutions on the table; but on the meeting taking the question on the resolutions disapproving of his course, they passed *unanimously.*—Mr. Hawkins, the Jackson Commoner, it appears was not present to give an account of his stewardship. These two gentlemen have not received the salutation of "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

On the 6th day of May, inst., it being Court week, no previous notice having been given, all the citizens of the County of Randolph then present, were invited to attend in the Court House, for the purpose of nominating two suitable persons to represent the County in the approaching State Convention; when William Hogan, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Jonathan Worth was appointed Secretary; whereupon the Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a brief address.

On motion of Jno. B. Troy, Esq. it was unanimously resolved, that each citizen of the County, entitled to vote for a member of the House of Commons, should be entitled to a vote in this meeting, and that the meeting proceed to vote by ballot, without any person being put in nomination, for two persons to serve in said Convention; whereupon ballotings took place, which resulted in the nomination of Gen. A. Gray and Col. B. Elliott, by a large majority of the persons present, not less than 70 votes being given at any ballotting.

After the foregoing business had been concluded, the day having advanced and a much larger number of citizens having assembled, John B. Troy, Esq. moved the following Resolutions.

1st. *Resolved,* That this meeting highly disapprove of the political resolutions passed by the last Legislature instructing our Senators to expunge from the Journals of the Senate certain Resolutions which had been passed by that body in relation to the removal of the public money from the Bank of the United States.

2d. *Resolved,* That the passage of the said Resolutions was not desired or expected by the people, and that they therefore highly approve of the course of our Senator, Willie P. Mangum, in refusing to be governed by them.

3d. *Resolved,* That this meeting approve of the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States.

4th. *Resolved,* That this meeting highly disapprove of the proposed Baltimore Convention as an attempt on the part of the friends of Mr. Van Buren, to dictate to the people and to control the freedom of elections, so as to secure the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, which this meeting would highly deprecate.

The mover of the resolutions addressed the meeting in support of them. After he had concluded, Mr. A. Staley, the Senator from this County in the last Legislature, addressed the meeting in defence of the political resolutions passed by the last Legislature, and in vindication of his vote for laying on the table of the Senate, the resolutions recommending the distribution of the public lands among the States.—Several other gentlemen expressed their views at considerable length, when a vote was taken upon each resolution separately, and each one was *unanimously* adopted, (Mr. Staley not voting either way.)

On motion of J. M. A Drake, it was unanimously Resolved, that this meeting recommend to our fellow citizens HUGH L. WHITE of Tennessee, as the next President of the U. States.

On motion, *Resolved,* That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and that a copy be sent to the Editors of the Raleigh Register, Greensborough Patriot and Carolina Watchman for publication.

WM. HOGAN, *Ch'm.*

J. WORTH, *Sec'ry.*

Railroad from Baltimore to Philadelphia. Our readers have already been advised that the Wilmington and Susquehanna Railroad had been definitely located, and that in a short time it would be commenced and finished with all possible dispatch. The survey of a railroad from Wilmington to Philadelphia is now being made, and we have the pleasure of stating that the remaining portion necessary to make a continuous road from this city to Philadelphia, will be at once commenced. The stockholders of the Baltimore and Port Deposite Railroad Company, having at a general meeting determined upon forthwith commencing the construction of the road, the Directors have engaged the services of B. H. Latrobe, Esq. as Chief Engineer, and James Murray and Henry R. Hazlehurst, Esqrs. as Assistant Engineers, who will at once locate the whole road, and put the several sections under contract, as fast as possible. Mr. Latrobe has been for a number of years in the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and is in every respect qualified for the duties he has been called to discharge. His appointment cannot but increase the confidence of the public and the stockholders that the most judicious selection of a route will be made.

When these roads are completed, we shall then have a railroad from Washington to N. York.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Spring.—The Eastport (Maine) Sentinel of 29th ult. says: "Spring appears to have set in in right good earnest at last." And then adds, by way of particular notice: "The above was written before it commenced snowing yesterday! We give up on the weather."

Dairy Secret.—Have ready two pans in boiling water, and on the milk's coming to the dairy, take the hot pans out of the water, put the milk into one of them, and cover it with the other. This will occasion great augmentation in the thickness and quality of the cream.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

The coming week is pregnant with great events.—According to the call of the Grand Jurors of the last Superior Court, a Public Meeting of the freemen of Rowan, will be held on Monday, the 18th inst., for the purpose of making an expression of opinion on the present alarming condition of the Government. His Excellency, Gov. Swain, and the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, will be present and address the people. Whigs of Rowan! RALLY, one and all, go and hear from one of your servants an account of his stewardship.

On Wednesday, the 20th, will take place the celebration of the *first* Declaration of American Independence, at Charlotte, on the 20th May, 1775. Sixty years previous, the citizens of Mecklenburg, declared themselves "a free and independent people; are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power other than our God and the General Government of the Congress; to the maintenance of which independence, we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor." At this celebration, Gov. Swain and Judge Mangum will be present; also, Col. Preston, of South Carolina, and other distinguished statesmen.

On the same day —— tell it not in Gath —a Caucus will be held at Baltimore, composed of office-holders and office-seekers, for the purpose of nominating Martin Van Buren as President, and ——— (whoever will be of most service to *his* cause,) as Vice President of the United States. Should the people sustain the verdict of this *'packed Jury,'* they have sealed their liberties, and they will be unworthy of the name of Freemen. Freemen of North Carolina, we point to the sentiments of your ancestors—let it not be said that you have become degenerate—that the flame of liberty does not burn as brightly in your bosoms in 1835, as it did in their's in 1775—

"Unprized are her sons till they've learned to betray,
Undistinguished they live, if they shame not their sires;
And the torch that would light them thro' dignity's way,
Must be caught from the pile where his country expires."

On Thursday, the 21st, the election will take place throughout the State, for delegates to meet in Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.

On the same day, there will be a meeting of the citizens of old Mecklenburg, for the purpose of selecting some individual of their *own choice,* (that is, the people's,) as a candidate for President of the United States.

Henry L. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, has been appointed, by the President, Superintendent of the Patent Office. Mr. E. accepts the office, and has proceeded to Connecticut to remove his family to Washington.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Mr. J. F. C. Finley, writing from Liberia to Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Cincinnati, says, "The Colony of Liberia has done at least as much towards abolishing the slave trade on the coast as the whole U. States." The Rev. John Seyos, writing also from Liberia, says, "I see no drunkards, no intoxicated persons; nor have I yet, though I have visited several families, seen ardent spirits or intoxicating liquors in use among them." The gentleman first named (Mr. Finley) says, "For luxuriance of vegetation, and the ease with which the soil may be cultivated, the country which I have travelled through, more than 50 miles, is not surpassed, is equalled, by any other."

Canal Tolls.—The amount of tolls collected upon all the canals of the State of New York, for the two last weeks in April, was about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. On the Erie Canal, there was collected, in 16 days, the sum of $122.703 84. This is a greater sum by $30,793 than was collected in the month, of April 1834, when the canal opened only two days later than it did this year. In 1833, when the tolls on merchandise were 25 per cent. higher than they now are, and on produce about 10 per cent. higher, the receipts for tolls in April amounted to $88,606. The canal, however, in 1833, was not navigable until about the 20th of April. This year it opened on the 15th.

FROM THE NEWBERN SPECTATOR.

Lessons for Democrats.—Respecting the amendments about to be made in our Constitution, there may be some delegates of the Jackson school who have not fully made up their minds, and as we are willing to lend our aid in cases of doubt, we cull, for the benefit of such, the following provisions which the infallible Andrew Jackson endeavored, but unsuccessfully, to engraft in the amended Constitution of Tennessee.—We also retain the concluding remarks of the paper from which we copy them:

1. "No man should be qualified for being a member of the Legislature, unless he possessed a freehold of 200 acres of land.

2. That no man should hold the office of Governor unless he possessed a freehold of 200 acres of land.

3. That *no man* should VOTE unless he possessed a freehold; and

4. If a man possessed a freehold in one county, he should be entitled to one vote; if he possessed freeholds in two counties, he should be entitled to two votes; and if he possessed freeholds in three counties, he should be entitled to *three* votes—and so on."

"Thus, you perceive, the arguments and votes of Gen. Jackson in the Convention of Tennessee, were imbued with the rankest aristocracy. He desired the rich man, the landed proprietor, to have the power of voting *several times at the same election,* whilst he would prevent the *poor man from voting at all* The journals of the body record his anti-republican principles, and justify what was once believed to be the obloquy of party violence."

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.—The following statement shows that the transportation on the road is rapidly increasing:

Comparative Revenue.

For April, 1834,	16,889 64
For April, 1835,	25,664 42

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1835.

The Lecture before the Lyceum last week was delivered by John D. Eccles, Esq. The profound attention given by a crowded audience, evinced the deep interest felt in the performance of the Speaker. The subject chosen required the skill of a master to render its discussion satisfactory, and the frequent applause with which it was greeted, showed that the audience were more than satisfied with the manner in which the discussion was sustained.

For ourselves, we were highly gratified, and could not but wish that a gentleman who could so highly please, and so well instruct, would often favor the public with his productions.

☞**A CARD.**—The Executive Committee of the Fayetteville Lyceum give notice, that the public Lectures are for the present discontinued. While thus taking leave of the public, the Committee would not fail to express their acknowledgments, and the pleasure they have felt in the continued attendance and in the increasing numbers of the audience. They receive this as a public testimony of approbation, and hope it may be considered as an indication of a disposition to favor the objects of the Lyceum. During the intermission of the Lectures, the Library of the Lyceum is open, and any who may be disposed to encourage the object by their subscriptions, will find themselves amply rewarded by a perusal of the valuable publications it contains.

We understand that the Bank of the State of North Carolina has purchased the Banking House in this town at present occupied by the Branch of the U. S. Bank, and that it is in contemplation to establish a Branch of the former institution here.

Election of Delegates.—We hope none of our readers will forget that Thursday next, the 21st inst., is the day fixed for the election of Delegates to the Convention.

Mammoth Strawberries.—We were presented, a few days ago, by John H. Hall, Esq. of this town, with a few Strawberries, grown in his garden, which exceeded in size any we have ever seen. The largest measured 3¼ inches in circumference, & weighed 6 dwts. 20 grains. They are of the kind called *Hautboy,* and of delicious flavor.

The Apprentice's Companion.—We have received the second number of this valuable periodical, and cannot too strongly recommend it to the attention of persons who have the charge of apprentices, as well as of such of the latter as have the least desire to excel in their occupation, or to distinguish themselves in the world. It is published by D. K. Minor, N. York, at 50 cents per annum.

Southern Literary Messenger.—We have not yet had time to look through the April number of this beautiful and interesting work, with a copy of which we have been favored by Mr. White, the publisher. But from the commendation bestowed upon it by the northern Editors, we doubt not that it fully sustains its high reputation. For beauty of typography, it is unsurpassed.

The following are the contents of this number.

CONTENTS OF No. 8, OF THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

Original Articles in Prose.

Influence of Free Governments on the Mind.
The White Antelope, or Indian Lover: from the manuscripts of D. D. Mitchell, Esq.
English Poetry.—Chap. 1.
A Discourse on the Progress of Philosophy, and its Influence on the Intellectual and Moral Character of Man; Delivered before the Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society, February 5, 1835. By George Tucker, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Virginia.
Letters from New England, No. 5, by a Virginian.
The Waltz and Gallopade, by Oliver Oldschool.
Christian Education.
Extracts from my Mexican Journal. Festival of San Augustine de Las Cuevas—El Pases de Las Vigas.
A Tale of the West, founded on fact.
A Tale of a Nose, by Pertinax Placid.
Morella, A Tale, by Edgar A. Poe.
Remarks on Sappho's Ode addressed "To the Beloved Fair."
The Fine Arts, No. II.
Etymology, by Nugator.
Editorial remark in answer to Nugator's inquiry as to the origin of the word Caucus.

Selected Prose Articles.—A Bashful Gentleman, by M. M. Noah:—from the New York Mirror. A Scene in Real Life:—from Knickerbocker.

Original Poetry.—The Last Gift. Apostrophe of the Æolian Harp to the wind. The Last Indian, by Larry Lyle. Winter Scenes at Williamsburg. Unreasonable Wishes. To Miss S. S. The Broken Heart. Nature and Art. Content's Mishap, a veritable history, by Pertinax Placid, Esquire. Answer to "My Life is Like the Summer Rose," attributed to Mrs. Buckley. To ——— "We parted—not as lovers part." What I Love. To ——— "Let Ocean swell with angry spite." An Italian Extravaganza—and translation. Where is my heart. Invocation. Autumn. Napoleon.

The following is a picture of the Albany Regency from the New York Evening Post, one of the leaders of the Jackson party:

"They are a set of creeping, designing, dissembling creatures, who have grown fat on the drippings of unclean bank legislation —a knot of cut-paced, sly-faced, cringing, artful, busy fellows, who go about the members of the legislature, smiling and bowing and shaking hands with all they meet, and disclosing their schemes in broken whispers, eked out with knowing shrugs and nods—they are men who strive to turn all political questions into a lever to raise up and set in motion their own nasty selfish projects. Of this cabal we believe the state printer* to be the soul and centre, and we leave to him the enviable task of naming his associates."

*The *confidential* friend of *Van Buren* and *Editor* of the *Albany Argus.*

The Memphis (Tennessee) Gazette, of 23d April, says that

"Memphis has again been visited with the Cholera. It made its appearance last week; in the course of three days eight or ten well developed cases, four deaths—two whites and two blacks,—three of those had had very bad health for some time. The town is again entirely healthy."

Rhode Island for the Constitution.—This little State has come out from the late ordeal pure and unscathed—notwithstanding the influence of the General Government, and all it could command, to the contrary.

The returns, as ascertained, give a Whig majority of *five* in joint ballot, so as to ensure the election of a Whig Senator of the United States. This is indeed a triumph which, amid defection elsewhere, is consoling; for the Senate of the United States is now the citadel of the Constitution.

The following account of the result of the Rhode Island Election, is taken from the Courier & Enquirer.

JOURNAL OFFICE, PROVIDENCE, May 9, 1835.

To the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer:

It is with sincere pleasure we announce to you the election of a Whig Lieut. Governor and four of the Whig Senators The Jackson Governor and two of the Jackson Senators are also elected. We have a majority of two Whigs in the House of Representatives, and as the Lieut. Governor is *ex officio* a Senator, we have *three* majority in the Senate—making a joint Whig majority of *five.* There is a vacancy in the Senate board of four seats, there being no choice. These must remain so during the year, as there is no provision by law to fill them. This result is paticularly auspicious, as it insures the election of a Whig Senator to Congress The Rhode Island line has come to the rescue of the constitution.

The majority for Francis, Governor,

	Jackson,	102
Engs, Lt Gov.,	Whig,	19
Almy, Senator,	Jackson,	11
King, "	Whig,	26
Weeden, "	"	17
Corey,	Jackson,	4
Steere,	Whig,	7
Dimon,	"	198

The report of the Committe appointed to count the votes, was read at 9 o'clock this morning, was accepted and the officers have taken the oath of office. The Assembly adjourned at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the election of State officers will commence.

United States Circuit Court.—We understand that Judge Potter has received a letter from Chief Justice Marshall, advising that he was confined to his room by indisposition, and would not therefore, be able to attend the present term of the United States Circuit Court for this State: Consequently, the District Judge, the Hon. Henry Potter, opened the Court on Tuesday. We learn that the venerable Chief Justice returned home from Washington greatly impaired in bodily vigor; from which, however, he had almost entirely recovered; but having recently extended his usual morning walk to a greater length than he had been accustomed to do, he became so much exhausted as to seek a conveyance to his dwelling. His bodily inability, we believe, is an affection of the spine, causing a weekness of the back, incapacitating him to walk. It is hoped, however, he will soon recover his wonted vigor.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Pension Agency.—We understand the Pension Department at Washington, are in negotiation with the President and Directors of the Bank of the State in this city, with the view of making an arrangement for the payment of the stipends of those in this State who were pensioned by act of Congress of 1832; and that although it is entirely a gratuitous service, no pecuniary consideration being allowed for its performance, the Bank is willing to afford the accommodation to the Department, so far as to accept the agency for the payment of these pensions at the principal Bank in this city.

We have stated thus much, for the information of those concerned. No proposition, we learn, has yet been made to this Bank, for the payment of any pensions, &c. other than those under the act of 1832.—*Ib.*

Stage Accident.—On Saturday morning last, between 3 and 4 o'clock, as the Northern Stage was passing over Culpepper's Bridge, in Halifax county, on its way to this city, a part of the flooring, which was in a very decayed state, gave way, and precipitated the stage and horses into the stream. There were five passengers; all of whom were more or less injured. One of the passengers and the driver, were not expected to survive. Two of the horses were killed. The mail was completely immersed in the water, and did not reach this city until Sunday evening. Many of the letters and papers, on their arrival here, were so wet, that it was found necessary to dry them previous to their being forwarded to their places of destination.

Much credit is due to Col. Thomas Nicholson, whose residence is about a half mile from the bridge, for his kindness and attention to the unfortunate sufferers.

Raleigh Star.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.—Few persons probably, even in this City, are aware of the extent to which the manufacture of the Anti-Dyspeptic Pills (see Advertisement) is carried on. In order to supply the gradually increasing demand for them, it has been found necessary for some months past, to employ constantly about 20 hands, in the different stages of the business, who have been able to furnish, daily, 40,000 Pills!

This simple fact is, of itself, sufficient to establish the character of the Anti-Dyspeptic Pills; for the demand for the article would certainly flag, if it failed to meet the expectation of the Public. Independent however, of this statement, the imposing mass of testimony, as to the safety, mildness and efficacy of the Pills, which appears in this paper, must, we think, remove the doubts, even of the incredulous, as to the value of their properties, and greatly increase the calls for them.—*Raleigh Register.*

The land on which Cincinnati, Ohio, stands, was sold within 40 years for $47!

Mr. George Rapelje, who died on Tuesday evening, has left property to the amount of over *a million and a half.* We understand the only Will which has been found among his papers, is dated in 1832. After providing a life estate of $8000 per annum, it gives all his property to four children.

N. Y. Jour. Com. 8th inst.

Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, left the city of New York, on Saturday, in the steam packet William Gibbons, for Charleston.

MARRIED,

In Oxford, Granville County, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Mott, EDWARD L. WINSLOW, Esq., of this town, to Miss SARAH B. LITTLE, of Wilmington.

In Lumberton, on Sunday evening the 17th inst., by Charles Moore, Esq., Mr. JOHN B. CAMPBELL, to Miss REBECCA BLOUNT, daughter of Capt. Jacob Blount, all of Robeson County.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on Tuesday last, WESTON, infant son of Weston R. Gales, Esq, junior editor of the Register.

In Raleigh, on the 5th inst., MARY BADGER, infant daughter of Dr. John Beckwith.

In Raleigh, on the same day, Mrs. NANCY HILL, wife of Mr. Green Hill, a most excellent and amiable woman.

In Rutherford county, on the 3d inst. Col WM. GRAHAM, aged 94 years. The deceased took a conspicuous part, and bore the rank of Colonel, during the whole of the struggles of the Revolution. He was among the principal leaders of that band of free spirits, in this State, who anterior to the Declaration of Independence by Congress, periled their lives and fortunes by publicly declaring themselves free and independent of the British Crown. After the close of the war, he was chosen by his fellow citizens, to fill many important civil stations, and was for many years a member in the State Assembly.

COMMUNICATED.

When the cold grasp of death is laid upon the aged and the young, or following the noiseless steps of the raging pestilence, he sweeps from the earth both prepared and unprepared. Truly death is terrible:—but when he approaches the bed side of such a man as the subject of this notice, his cold hand has lost its sting, and the victory of death is the triumph of the deceased. Died at Queensdale, Robeson County, on the morning of 5th May, of Consumption, Mr. NEIL McQUEEN, in the 30th year of his age, leaving a widow and two little children, with many relatives, to mourn this afflictive and mysterious dispensation. For several years he had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church; and as he drew near the dark valley and shadow of death, the light of God's countenance cheered his path. Indeed, God's almighty arm sustained his sinking head, and enabled him with sweet confidence and hope, to commit his soul, his all, into the hands of his Redeemer; not doubting but he was able to keep that which he had entrusted to him.

Such patience, such hope, such resignation, such faith, such joy, such elevation of soul, such willingness to depart, and be with Christ, few dying saints have ever exhibited, and though the tear of separation will flow, and the heart throb with anguish, faith points to a brighter prospect in the skies, and hope anticipates the period, when assembled friends shall meet, never, no never, more to part. How divinely excellent, is the religion of Jesus Christ, such its promises, and such its hopes. Writer, printer, reader, is this religion yours?

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 13, Steamer John Walker, with Boats Glasgow and Lady of the Lake in tow, with Salt, Iron, Dry Goods, &c., for Charles T. Haigh, and Willkings & Co., of this place; and for C. W. Clark, Waugh & Murchison, Waugh & Co., W. S. Waugh, and Waugh, Coots & Waugh, of the interior.

Also, on the 15th, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Post Boy in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, James Martine, G. J. Streety, and Jones Fuller, of this place; and for L. White, R. & R. Faucett, R. Smith, Evans, Horn & Co., E. Hines & Co., J. McNeely, E. Smith & Son, J. Russel, J. Henshaw, G. W. Brown, D. C. Mebane, J. L. Cowan, S. Craige & Co., E. Stith & Co., Michael Brown, H. W. Watson, C. Harbin & Co., Jordan & Conner, J. Nelson, McAdoo & Scott, Mebane & McKee, Morrison & Son, of the interior.

DEPARTED, May 15, Steamer John Walker & tow boat Lady of the Lake, with Cotton, Tobacco, &c., for Curtis & Myrover, and others.

The injury sustained by the Steamer John Walker, in the bursting of the "cylinder head" a few days since, has been promptly repaired. The cast of a new one having been made with much neatness, at the foundry of J. Reynolds, Esq. Randolph county.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 9 a 10. Beeswax 19 a 20. Coffee 12 a 14½. Cotton 16½ a 17. Corn 80 a 85. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 15. Flour, $6 00 a $6 25 Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4½ a5. Molasses, 29 a 31. Nails, cut, 6½ a 7. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 15; Loaf 16 a 17 Salt 60. Wheat, 81 a 1 10. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 4½ a 5½ Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 30 cents. Bale Rope 10 a 11. Fayetteville Factory Candles 15 cts.

NEW YORK MARKET—May 11.

COTTON.—We had on Wednesday accounts from Harve per Poland, to 11th ult. and on Thursday from Liverpool to same date, per U. States, both these markets were brisk and prices advancing. During the week the business say 2600 Uplands at 17 a 19 cents; 1700 Alabama 17½ a 21; 1100 Florida 17½ a 20; and 1600 Orleans 17 a 21; a very splendid lot of 50 bales Mobile brought 23 cents. The market closes quite firm as to price, and although we cannot alter our quotations, yet sellers have fully the advantage. About 1300 bales of Mobile have been shipped to France, besides the above actual sales.

FLOUR.—Yesterday holders who were firm at $7, and indifferent as to sales, offered their lots freely at that price without finding buyers. There seemed to be quite a pause in the market, and the impression seemed to be that the price could not be sustained. The great Western source will fall far short of her usual supplies.

GRAIN.—No article has advanced during the week, at all to compare with Rye and Corn. The former has advanced from 85 to 110 cents, and small sales at 112. Corn has gone up in the same proportion—sales of northern at 85 to 100 cents. Oats 65. Wheat, there is none here—it would be difficult to say what it would not command. Prices are so high that it would be difficult to keep them up to the present high rates.

RICE.—Prices are very firm and improving at the South. The article keeps unusually high.

SUGARS rather droop—prices with difficulty sustained.

Extract of a letter, dated NEW ORLEANS, May 2.

You will observe by the annexed statement, how our receipts of Cotton have run up, and next week will add 20,000 bales more. Although at one time I thought my estimate of 500,000 for New Orleans too large, I do not know but it will be under. In Mobile, they will receive 200,000 bales. For a small lot very choice, 22½ cts. has been paid.

To Tanners.

I WISH to employ a good Tanner and Currier; one of good moral industrious habits, will meet with constant employment and good wages.

R. W. FULLER.

Lumberton, May 16, 1835. 37-4w.

IRVING'S NEW WORK.

JUST received, Crayon Miscellany, by Washington Irving; the Yemassee, by the author of Guy Rivers; Valerius, a Roman Story: The Bashful Irishman; Highland Smugglers; Allen Breck; History of Pirates, Robbers, and Highwaymen; Roderick Random; Language of Flowers; Last Days of Pompeii, (at 60 cents;) Life of J. Brainerd Taylor; Lawyer's Common Place Book; Johnson's Digest, &c.

E J. HALE.

May 19.

State of North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April term, 1835.

Priscilla Hancock *versus* Etheldred Clemmons & his wife Betsey, Wesley Hancock, Spencer New, and his wife Sally, Wiley Harris, and his wife Nancy, John Andrews, and his wife Patsey, Wiley Scarbrough, and his wife Lucy, Kennith Hearne, and his wife Tabitha, Edmund Andrews, and his wife Priscilla, Wilson Scarbrough, and his wife Piety, Elisha Hancock, Frances Hancock, and Eli Hancock, Heirs at Law of John Hancock, dec'd. } PETITION FOR DOWER.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Etheldred Clemmons, and his wife Betsey, John New, and his wife Polly, Wesley Hancock, Spencer New, and his wife Sally, John Andrews, and his wife Patsey, Kennith Hearne, and his wife Tabitha, and Wilson Scarbrough, and his wife Piety, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Fayetteville Observer,* printed in Fayetteville, No. Ca., that they personally appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to them

Witness, *John B Martin,* Clerk of our said Court at Office, the first Monday of April, 1835, and in the 59th year of Independence.

(37-6w.) JOHN B. MARTIN, *C. C. C.*

BOOKS! BOOKS!

GREAT INCREASE OF STOCK.

THE Subscriber, having received his Spring purchases of BOOKS and STATIONARY, invites the attention of the public, throughout the State, to his very large Stock, which is offered at very low prices, wholesale or retail. Additional supplies of new and Standard Works, are received every two or three weeks.

AMONG THE STOCK ON HAND ARE:

Henry's, Scott's, Clark's, D'Oyly & Mant's, and Doddrige's Commentaries.
Quarto Family Bibles.—Polyglott and plain 8vo., 12mo. and Pocket Bibles, in great variety.
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels and Acts.
Testaments, large and small, fine and plain.
Common Prayer Books,—a variety.
Hymn Books—Village, Assembly, Watts's, Methodist, Zion's Songster, Mercer's Cluster, Dossey's Choice, Dover Selection, Purdy's ditto, Parkinson's do., Hymns of Zion.
Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Bridgewater Collection, and other Music Books.
Watson's Bible Dictionary; Buck's do.; Alexander's do.
Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible.
McDowell's Theology
Works of the Rev Robert Hall.
Saurin's Sermons; Burder's Village do; Jay's do, Wayland's do.; Chapman's do.; Bishop Ravenscroft's do; Bishop Hobart's do; Chalmers's do
Hallam's Pulpit Assistant.
Newton on the Prophecies. Paley's Works.
Mosheim's Church History. Waddington's ditto.
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises.
Horne on the Psalms.
Abbott's Popular Works, viz. The Teacher; Corner Stone; Young Christian; Fireside Piety; Mother at Home, Child at Home; Family at Home; Mother's Friend; Real Dialogues on Evidences of Christianity; China and the English.
Philip's Works, viz: on Redemption; Guide to the Doubting; Guide to the Conscientious; Communion with God; Manly Piety.
Dick's Work's; Christian Philosopher, &c.
Baxter's Call and Saint's Rest.
Bunyan's Works; Bickersteth's do.
Life of Rowland Hill. Keble's Christian Year.
Wood on Inspiration. Confession of Faith.
Venn's Whole Duty of Man.
Jay's, Cotterell's, Meade's, Berrien's, and Jenk's Family Prayers.
Horne's Manual for the afflicted.
Miller on Ruling Elders; do on the Christian Ministry. With a variety of other Theological Works.
Byron's, Scott's, Moore's, Goldsmith's, Pindar's, Pope's, Sterne's, Hemans, Heber & Pollok's, Burn's, and Campbell's Poetical Works; beautiful Editions.
Hazlitt's British Poets.
Spectator, Tatler and Guardian; Shakespeare.
Burke's Works; Scott's Novels, complete in 27 vols.
Speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh.
Do. of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett.
Bulwer's Novels 12 vols., Cooper's do,
Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.
Lardner's Cyclopedia, 23 vols.
Jones's Defence of North Carolina.
Hume, Smollett, and Bissett's England, 9 vols.
Ditto ditto, and Miller's do. 4 vols.
Gibbon's Rome; Ferguson's do.
Robertson's America, Scotland and India; and Charles 5th.
Bancroft's United States. Gillie's Greece.
Rollin's Ancient History.
Josephus; Plutarch; Scott's Napoleon.
Webster's Quarto and School Dictionary.
Buffon's Natural History.
Crabb's English Synonimes.
Treasury of Knowledge.
Davenport's Dictionary of Biography.
Dictionary of Quotations.
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.
People's Magazine; A Million of Facts.
Crockett's Life and Downing's Letters.
The Blue Book. The Federalist.
Young Man's and Young Lady's Own Books, and Sunday Books.
Singer's and Humourist's Own Books.
Daughter's Own Book; Father's do.
Lavater's Physiognomy. The Wreath.
Scottish Chiefs. Children of the Abbey.
Romance of the Forest. Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Life of Franklin. Irving's Works. Form Book.
Cook's Own Book; Virginia Housewife; 75 Receipts. McKenzie's 5000 Receipts.
Three Years in the Pacific.
Galaxy of Wit. The Casket.
Burder's Memoirs of Pious Women.
Mason's Farrier.
Millwright's Guide; Carpenter's ditto.
Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics.
Harper's Family Library; Boy's and Girl's ditto. Together with a variety of New Novels.
Blank Books; Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, Slates, Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Ink and Ink Stands; Pencil Cases; Maps; Albums; and a variety of other articles of Stationary.

A very LARGE assortment of GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, and ENGLISH *SCHOOL BOOKS.* Standard *LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS.* Together with many Books which cannot be enumerated.

B. J. HALE.

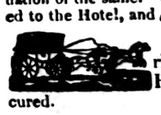
Fayetteville, May 1835.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C.* 96-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, Oct 14, 1834. 6tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, 5 d. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do.
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

Barouche for sale.

A neat light BAROUCHE, with falling Top, calculated for either one or two Horses, and having a double set of Harness, all perfectly new, for sale low. Apply at this Office.

April 14, 1835.

COFFEE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

68 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
23 do. Laguira do.
46 do. Cuba do.

For sale by T. SANDFORD & CO.

April 27, 1835. 34 tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de-naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also,* on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year:—The Rev'd JARVIS B. BUXTON, President; CHARLES P MALLETT, LOUIS D. HENRY, JOHN H. HALL, THOMAS C BLAKE, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W. WRIGHT, Trustees.

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mrs Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education. The School will be divided into two departments, for admission into which, application may be made to Mr. Thomas C Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835 20-ft

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. f.

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

Palm Leaf Hats.

30 Dozen Palm Leaf Hats,
10 do. stripe do do.—For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 6, 1835. 31tf.

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

FOR SALE.

A BAY HORSE, eight years old, and BAROUCHE with a leather top, a little worn & good Harness. Apply to

JAMES MAHONEY.

March 20th, 1835. 29-tf

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti-Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

JUST received by Steam Boats John Walker and Henrietta:

5 casks fresh Rice,
4 half do. do. do.,
20 bbls. fresh Irish Potatoes,
20 bbls N. E. Rum,
10 do. Prime Pork, N. Y. City inspection,
10 bags prime Coffee,
20 sacks Blown Salt,
5 boxes Pipes,
5 casks fresh Raisins,
6 dozen painted Pails,
Boxes Sperm Candles,
Do. Bar Soap.

For sale by A. KIMBALL.

February 16, 1835. 24-tf.

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh, just received. For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1835. 21-tf.

Rice.

5 Whole and 5 ½ tierces RICE, just landed from Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 6, 1835 31tf

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 30 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Negroes wanted.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase three or four Negro Boys, from 14 to 18 years of age. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

January 12, 1835. 19-tf.

NOTICE.

ON the 1st Monday in June, at Marion village, there will be a Chapel let out for building to the lowest bidder, by the undersigned, Trustees of the Methodist E. Church, of the following dimensions, viz: 50 feet in length, 35 in breadth, and 20 between the joints; together with a Gallery extending fore and aft. It is to be completed, and further particulars will be named at the closing of the contract.

THOS. EVANS,
Dr. JOHN A. CHERRY,
JAMES C BELLUNE,
Rev. MOSES COLEMAN,
HUGH G. FLADGER,
} *Trustees.*

Marion, S. C. April 23, 1835. 34-4w

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE Subscriber will open his *Ice House* in a few days, where his friends and the public can be accommodated at one dollar per bushel, and small quantity at three cents per lb.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

April 14, 1835. 32-3m

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,

Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys, Chocolate, &c.

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

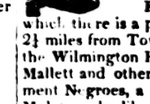
Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835



I WISH to sell all or any part of my

REAL ESTATE,

Either in town or country among which there is a pleasant Summer RESIDENCE, 2½ miles from Town. Also, 45 acres of LAND on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Mallett and others, for which I will take in payment Negroes, a Wagon and Team of Mares or Mules, and a liberal credit for one-half the purchase money.

JOHN MURCHISON.

February 16, 1835. 24 6m

COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

110 Bags prime green COFFEE,
20 do. white do
20 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Candles,
500 bushels Seed Oats,
200 do. Irish Potatoes,
40 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
15 do No. 1 Mullet,
2 casks fresh best Rice, for sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.

March 10.

CIDER.

JUST received by Steamer Henrietta, 20 barrels Connecticut Cider, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 30tf.

COFFEE.

JUST received by Steamer Walker, 50 bags of Cuba Coffee, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31 30tf.

COFFEE and MOLASSES.

100 Bags green Cuba COFFEE,
25 do prime red ditto.
30 hhds. Molasses, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

April 13, 1835. 32-tf.

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES**, made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joins William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others.

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough.

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber.

C P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. SURINAM MOLASSES, received per Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 28.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,

Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS. of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta. And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market.

For sale by E. B. DRAKE.

March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted either by Note or Book Account to L. R. Bradley, are requested to settle the same, with the Subscriber, on or before the first of April next. By so doing they will save cost, as all unsettled accounts after that time will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. KIMBALL,

Assignee of L. R. Bradley.

March 9, 1835. 27tf

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29-tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY the 22d day of May next, there will be let out to the lowest bidder, in Carthage, Moore County, the building of a Brick COURT HOUSE, in that place. The Contractor furnishing all the necessary materials. The House to be fifty-six feet by forty-two; two story; the lower story to be ten feet between joints; the upper fourteen feet; the wall of the lower story to be twenty inches thick; the upper wall eighteen inches; the House divided below into four rooms and two passages; above into three rooms; the partition walls below to be of brick; above of wood; lathed and plastered; the House to be covered with Zinc. Further particulars and terms made known on the day.

CORNELIUS DOWD,
JOHN MORISON,
JOHN B. KELLY,
} *Commissioners.*

Carthage, April 6, 1835. 32-120th M.

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON

March 31, 1835.

New Books—Just Received.

A WINTER in the West; Wardlow's Christian Ethics; Allen Prescott; Adventures of Frizzle Pumpkin; Crabbe's Life, with new Poems, the Cavaliers of Virginia; the Coquette; the Unfortunate Man; the Mayor of Wind Gap; Gummett's Log; Hannah Moore's Works; Abbott's Family at Home; Horne's Manual for the afflicted; the Princess of Beguine; China and the English, (Abbott's Series;) Real Dialogues (Abbott's;) Chalmer's Works; Village Sermons; Scottish Chiefs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

BURKE'S WORKS; Shakspeare, (large;) Dunlap's History of the Arts of Design; Wonderful and Eccentric characters, with portraits; Hume;s History of England; Byron's Works; Rapelje's Narrative, Rollin's Ancient History; Last days of Pompeii; Pilgrims of the Rhine; Knickerbocker's History of New York; The Sketch Book; Salmagundi; Starkie on Evidence; Chitty's Pleading; Maddock's Chancery.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

March 28, 1835.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE ANSON ADVERTISER.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in the town of Wadesborough, Anson County, North Carolina, a weekly paper, entitled "THE ANSON ADVERTISER."

According to custom, he proceeds to lay before the public, an analysis of the plan upon which his paper will be conducted Its columns will be devoted to the cause of Politics, Agriculture, Internal Improvement, Literature and Science in general.

It is the intention of the Editor diligently and fairly to report the passing political and other news of the day, and while he cannot, consistently with his principles, advocate the course pursued by the present Administration, he assures the public that he feels every disposition to do full justice to its merits. The press will be open to both parties—the Editor will endeavor to adhere strictly to principle and to disregard all party influence.

The Editor intends to avail himself of the advantage of many of the best publications on the subjects of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, he of course, will be able to select and lay before his readers, a large number of Essays which cannot fail of being interesting to every one who has at heart the prosperity of his country. All the most important and interesting proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, will be duly reported, and a portion of the paper will at all times be devoted to polite Literature.

The Subscriber is aware of the many difficulties he must encounter in advancing to public favour; he relies greatly upon the liberality always shown by an enlightened public towards enterprise well conducted, and assures his patrons, that no pains shall be wanting on his part, to render his paper both a useful and interesting publication.

Terms—THE ANSON ADVERTISER will be printed on an imperial sheet, at $3 00 per annum in advance, or $3 50 at the end of the year; the first number to issue as soon as seven hundred Subscribers are obtained; no subscription will be received for a less period than twelve months; and the paper will not be discontinued until orders are received to that effect, and all arrearages paid up.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cts. for each subsequent insertion

Communications addressed to the Editor, must be post paid.

WILLIAM E. BIRD,

Near Waynesborough, Wayne County, N. C. April 24, 1835.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received and are now opening their SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Shoes, Cotton & Wool Cards,
Fur Hats, Cotton Yarn,
Rorum do, Writing, Letter and
Wool do, Wrapping Paper,
Leghorn & Patent Medicines, &c.
Palmleaf do,

ALSO,

12 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
40 do. Molasses,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
80 kegs Nails,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 bundles Wire, &c.

Which we offer at wholesale or retail at a small advance, for cash or undoubted paper.

NOTT & STARR.

April 14, 1835. 32-6w.

New, Cheap and Desirable

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery Ware & Groceries.

All of which he is disposed to sell low for Cash or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6-4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy ribbed Drillings &c.
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cambric Shirtings and Sheetings,

A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.

FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (same as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silk, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, blond and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs,
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment,
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table cloths,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rich Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS and SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
Shell Combs of every description.

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the Estate of the late Wm. L. Hawley, by Note or Account, are requested to make payment previous to the 15th of May next. On that day all claims will inevitably be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

S. F. HAWLEY, *Adm'r.*

April 27, 1835. 34-3w

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land. It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on or about the 14th inst. a light mulatto negro man named ROBBIN, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout and well made; had on a light mixed round jacket, with white cotton pantaloons, and black fur hat. It is believed that he has a forged free pass, with which he will no doubt attempt to pass for a free man, and make his way to a free State. I will give the above reward for his apprehension out of the State, or $25 in the State, so that I get him again.

LEWIS COGDELL.

Near Waynesborough, Wayne County, N. C. April 24, 1835. 34-6w